



## THE REPUBLICAN.

L. PERCY HOWE, Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

### THE TRUE ISSUE.

"Shall one be a GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, or a GOVERNMENT OF THE BANKS? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY, or an UNCONSTITUTIONAL BANK? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY of gold and silver, or one of IRREDEEMABLE PAPER? Shall we live under the dominion of a MONEYED ARISTOCRACY, or under the dominion of a FREE CONSTITUTION?"—Wm. C. CHAPMAN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,

**A. G. MNUUTT.**  
For Congress,  
**Gen. A. G. Brown,**  
of Copiah.  
**Jacob Thompson,**  
of Pontotoc.

For Secretary of State,

**BARRY W. BENSON.**

For State Treasurer,

**SAMUEL CRAIG.**

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

**AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS.**

Election on the 4th and 5th of November, 1839.

### COUNTY TICKET.

For the Legislature,

**James Davis,**

**David S. Greer,**

**Thomas Mull,**

**Joseph W. Matthews,**

MEETING OF MESSRS. BINGAMAN AND

THOMPSON (CONTINUED.)

Mr. Thompson commenced speaking under slight embarrassment, and we feared a failure on his part to make an impression, after the abrupt and well-received essay of his opponent. Apparently all the odds were palpably against him, and we wished Gen. Brown were in his place to dissolve away, with the wind of truth and eloquence the cobwebs of whiggery which had been so ingeniously fabricated by the old sophist of Adams. But we were doomed to be pleasantly disappointed by Mr. Thompson. He gave us almost complete satisfaction—(that we have to qualify the expression is because he did not—and who could?)—hardly John Randolph himself!—follow Mr. B. through all his tergiversations, and expose every one of the fallacies of his speech, dissolve their bright coloring, and refute them one by one. He commenced by alluding to the vast odds in favor of his distinguished opponent, who came before the People of Marshall, arrayed in the panoply and honors of a conqueror, from a long term of service in the political wars of the State—and well and favorably known to the Citizens of the County, as having frequently held posts of the highest responsibility in the State—a political giant armed at all points cap-a-pie, to whom he appeared as but a stripling, who could only oppose to him the simple sling and stone of right and truth. But though the advantages his opponent possessed over him were tremendous, and might seem appalling to the spectators, he was not dismayed nor intimidated at the massy proportions and gaudy armor of his distinguished adversary. He appeared before his fellow-citizens of Marshall, though without arrogance not without confidence, in the justice and righteousness of his cause, and that victory would smile upon the right. He believed that the cause of Democracy was the cause of right and truth, and armed in the righteous cause, he appeared at the command of his republican fellow citizens. He had no itching for office, nor for the "spoils of office." They had not tempted him to leave the calm and pleasant pursuits of private life—(Mr. T. is but lately married to one of the prettiest most amiable and accomplished ladies in the State) to mingle in the tumult and the bitter strife of party politics. He had yielded to the commands of his republican fellow citizens, and the dictates of patriotism, in leaving untouched the rich harvest which an extensive practice in a lucrative profession had spread out before him—and should his fellow citizens decide against him and the judgment of his democratic friends, in selecting him as a suitable person to represent them, he should bow with respectful deference to their judgment, and resign cheerfully to the duties of his profession, and to the peaceful walks of private life. He then went on to refute the assumption of his antagonist that there were no distinguishing characteristics which defined a line of separation between the Whigs of '76 and the Whigs of modern days—between the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and that of J. Q. Adams and Daniel Webster, chiefs and champions of the modern Whig party. He held up the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, and appealed to his hearers to decide if there was not a line of demarcation rearing its massy dimensions to separate the orthodox followers of the illustrious Jefferson from the heretical followers of Hamilton. He took up the subject of the Expenditures—and contended that the increased expenditures of the Government since J. Q. Adams' dynasty, were not extravagant but necessary and caused by the increase of the wants of the country. He demanded to know if his honorable opponent considered the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the contingent service of fifty thousand men to resist the aggression of Queen Victoria upon our Maine possessions, extravagant or unnecessary? He regretted that the Florida war had been unsuccessfully prosecuted; but he asked of his opponent if he was opposed to the prosecution of that War—and if, had he been in Congress, he would have voted against the appropriation of \$1,850,000 for the pay of the brave soldiers who were engaged in that war? He would do his opponent the justice, war? He was confident he would not have so

to believe that an American he would have sustained that appropriation however much he might condemn it now, for party purposes. His opponent had deprecated the possession of the appointing power by the President, because it placed an army of officeholders, postmasters, &c. at the will of the chief of the Government—but where would he (Col. B.) have it placed? It must be exercised by some body, and the patriotic framers of the Constitution had in their wisdom placed it in the hands of the President, subject to the will of the Senate. Could it have been better placed? As to post-offices, it was well known they were mostly in the hands of men violently opposed to the Administration. His opponent had asserted that the expenses of the Post Office Department had been enormously increased during the Administration of the present President and his illustrious predecessor. This was palpably erroneous and unjust. The appropriation for the P. O. Department was a merely nominal one. Every man of the least acquaintance with the history of the department knew that the appropriation for the P. O. Department was not a drain upon the Public Treasury, but that on the contrary, under the energetic and brilliant administration of Mr. Kendall, the D. had been brought out of debt and made to pay, not only its own expenses, but to yield a handsome surplus, which in the enlargement of our national fiscal concerns, owing to the inability of banks and merchants to pay the Government what they owed had materially benefited the Treasury department. Admitting the expenses of the Post Office Department had been augmented, had not the mail routes of the country been increased in number and extent, and was the gentleman opposed to the extension of mail facilities? He (Mr. T.) was not. On the contrary, he was still further extending the lines of intercommunication, until every village and hamlet, every cluster of human habitations, was blessed with the means of regular and frequent intercourse by letter, with distant friends. He knew there were at this time in some parts of North Mississippi, communities of his fellow citizens, who needed and ought to have mail routes established among them, and should his fellow citizens think so favorably of his humble pretensions to deem him worthy to represent their wishes at the National Capitol, he should deem it one of the first and most important of his congressional duties to make the most strenuous exertions to have all needful mail facilities extended to them.

Another appropriation which formed a part of what his opponent was pleased to term the Extravagant Appropriations of our Democratic Administration, was that of \$2,500,000, for the payment of the pensions of the aged soldiers of the Revolution. Was his opponent opposed to this item of "Extravagance?" Would he refuse to the war-worn veterans of the war of Independence, a miserable moiety of the country's wealth—of that wealth and those comforts by them bought and paid for with their blood and toil, and years of peril and hardship?—He could not, would not, think it—he believed there breathed not an American so wanting in patriotic generosity as to refuse to the veterans who fought our battles and to whom we are in a great measure indebted for the establishment of our free institutions, sustenance and support in the last stages of life's journey to the tomb. For himself he would say, he was in favor of extending to the old soldiers every needful comfort in their declining years—and such he believed was the disposition of his patriotic fellow citizens of all parties. But wherein was the Extravagance of the Administration made manifest by his opponent? Was that fact established to the satisfaction of the people by simply pointing to round numbers and sarcastically exclaiming—Look at this sum of \$2,500,000 and then on this of \$3,000,000? No. It could not be done but by showing that the Expenditures were superfluous, uncalled for, unnecessary. If any of the public expenditures were unnecessary, uncalled for by the wants of the public service, they were of course extravagant—if they were called for and necessary, they could not be justly or properly termed extravagant, however large in amount. It was for his opponent to show that they were uncalled for, unnecessary, extravagant; had he done so? No. He had merely called the attention of the electors to the fact that the expenditures of Mr. Adams' administration were \$3,000,000, and of Mr. Van Buren's, \$38,000,000; and there rested his case as triumphantly as if he had shown that every dollar over \$13,000,000 was uselessly expended. Yes, and he would have the matter rest thus. He does not lay his finger upon a single item of the \$38,000,000, and show that it was uncalled for by the wants of the nation. Nay, he appeared not to desire that the people should look into the matter. The amount of the expenditures is in his opinion, apparently, all that should be looked at! But he (Col. T.) was for investigation. He wished the electors to look at the items of Expenditure during the present Administration; and as his opponent charged extravagance upon the Government, he called upon him to show which, what were the expenditures he considered extravagant. He called upon the electors, also, to examine the proceedings of Congress, and see who voted for those appropriations. Even if they were extravagant he charged that they were nearly if not all voted for by members opposed to the administration!—Besides which it is well known that as Congress makes all the appropriations, the President cannot be considered accountable for them, with any show of reason.

But there have been defaulters under this Administration! true—and there had been public defaulters under every Administration, from the foundation of the Government. It was impossible for any Government to know the hearts of its agents. Did his opponent believe the Administration should know before hand by instinct that those it employed in the collection of the Public Monies were honest? It would seem so. Injudicious appointments must be made, sometimes by the wisest and purest Administrations. The Government had suffered

by such appointments, and must continue to suffer, as long as the present system of receiving and keeping the Public Monies is kept up. But it is neither reasonable nor fair to charge such losses to the account of the General Administration. The Government can gain nothing by the dishonesty of its agents. It can receive no portion of monies abstracted by defaulters—and it is its best policy to guard well the Public Revenue, even if it were dishonest in order to retain the popularity which brought it into power. Common sense will give this argument its due force in every intelligent and candid mind, as to the appointment of Swartwout by a Democratic Administration, which was brought forward by the gentleman to throw odium upon our party—it proved the simple fact that it was an injudicious exercise of the appointing power on the part of Gen. Jackson. It is well known that Martin Van Buren protested against the appointment—so that if any odium is to be attached anywhere for that appointment, his skirts cannot be soiled by it. Swartwout was a favorite of the merchants of New York and his appointment gave great satisfaction to the time—and as long as he was the humble servant of the banking and mercantile interests, he was esteemed by the opposition. Even when guilty of treason to the Government by disobeying the orders of the Government, he was lauded to the skies by the opposition—and not until he absconded with the Public Monies, and the Whigs found he could no longer minister to their worldly passions, but attach odium to their cause, did they breathe a syllable against his honesty! Where was true precision then, that they did not perceive that SWARTWOUT was a scoundrel? They knew him better than the President, or Senate could have done—from their daily intercourse with him. Did they expose him? No. They had so high an opinion of him, that they first recommended him as a suitable candidate to represent them in Congress—and then as a fitting power for the Vice Presidency. There could be then no approbrium attached to the Democracy from the appointment of Swartwout and his subsequent defections. But although he believed it impossible under any Government or the best regulated Treasury System to prevent entirely losses of the Public Monies—he believed they might be curtailed to a trifling amount by suitable legislation. And here he would ask which of the two contending parties were in favor of that legislation? Mr. Van Buren alive to the absolute necessity of devising a better plan for the safe keeping of the Public Monies, than that which existed when he came into office, and which is still in vogue—set himself promptly to work to frame such a system. He succeeded—and laid it before Congress and the People in the Independent Treasury System. That system provides every possible bar to defaults, or abstractions of the Public Monies; that the wisdom of a statesman could conceive of. Under the old system, the defaulter could not be punished. His abstraction of the Public Funds is considered merely a breach of trust. The Independent Treasury System of Mr. Van Buren provides that large bonds should be given by public officers, and that if one of them used, lent, or permitted the public money to be used, while in his charge he should be indicted as a felon, and imprisoned. Well—the opposition are filling the air with their outcry of defaults—and yet who do we hear advocating the Independent Treasury plan of Mr. Van Buren to prevent defaults? Is it the Whig party leaders who are trying to make the Administration responsible for, and odious on account of the default? No. They are the very men who defeated it in Congress. The Democrats are for it—the Administration stakes it all upon it—their opponents oppose it violently, violently denounce it. The people can judge from the fact which party leaders are most anxious to secure the public monies from being abstracted.

Mr. Thompson next proceeded to notice the assertion of Mr. D. that while the United States Bank was in existence, we had a sound currency, which he showed to be a dream of fiction. He called to the recollection of his hearers the fact of the vast disproportion of the specie of the bank at times to its issues—that it failed to regulate the banks of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, &c.—that during its existence, bank promises in those States were in some years from ten to twenty per cent below the specie standard—that the Bank could not even regulate its own Branches at one period—and that seasons of pressure and distress had occurred during the existence of the Bank, of far more severity than any witnessed since its demise—that even did it possess the power of regulating the State Banks that very power, should be, with a State Right man, the strongest argument which could be used against the creation of the Bank. He showed the danger of building up such a powerful engine to periodically unsettle prices, and convulse the business of the community. He believed the currency should be left alone to be regulated by the laws of trade—that the people of Mississippi could have a sound currency by economy—by selling directly to Europe the snowy staple of the State, by buying less than they sell, and receiving the balance in their favor in gold and silver—that the State was able by industry and good management to secure the best currency in the world—and if it rested with the people whether they could have a sound currency, or continue to groan under the evils of their present burdensome one. He had full confidence in the People—that they would do what was right and for their own best interests.

The charge that Mr. Van Buren was an Abolitionist, which his opponent had made, grounding it up on his course in the New York Legislature in reference to the rights of suffrage, he refuted triumphantly—and by way of offset to that charge he showed Mr. Clay's course in favor of slavery in Kentucky.

In short, Mr. Thompson foiled his antagonist in every important point and particular, and sat down amidst the hearty applause of a great majority of his audience. Mr. Bingaman was evidently sorely vexed, and showed that he was very uneasy under Mr. T's remarks. Whenever the latter mentioned J. Q. Adams, the old gentleman colored up to the eyes and over the forehead. We thought he was in a fever of apprehension that his rival was going to remind the audience that his rival was going to remind the audience in preference to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. The Democratic candidate however, spared him that pique. We understand that the Whig candidate is so chagrined and mortified at the result of his electioneering here that he means to try to over again before the close of November. Poor old gentleman, he has some fine points, and we regret to say he can't "smoke" in this quarter—of being defeated as any other thing to happen. We don't believe there is a county in North Mississippi will give him a majority.

No News.—Holly Springs is dying, apparently, with that cholera of the business world—the shingle currency. The Chapmans have left—and we haven't seen any body smile since. Had they been able to procure a building at any thing like a fair price, they would have remained all summer; but our Corporation put it to them so severely, in the shape of rent, that they were compelled to leave while they had funds sufficient to get away with. Query—Wouldn't it have been better to have rented the Market House Hall for the summer at fifty dollars per month than to have let it remain idle all the warm season?

We understand the company will return here in a few weeks, when we hope they will be able to make better terms with the Corporation, and be welcomed by larger audiences than they were during their late visit. If Holly Springs is ever to become a notable city, it will be on account of its beautiful situation; fine springs, healthful location &c., which will render it a delightful summer residence—and to be a place of resort for the wealthy and gay, it must have some place of amusement, where the visitor may while away a tedious evening or a well regulated theatre there—as is Messrs. Chapman and Hamilton's would be of great advantage to our town during the summer months. On the score of good policy, therefore, we do think, every inducement should be held out to the managers for them to locate here, the remainder of the summer.

NATHAN LESTER, Esq., has retired from the junior editorship of the Columbus Democrat, having purchased half the office of the Mississippi. He is succeeded in the Democracy by W. D. CHAPMAN Esq. late of the Mississippi; both gentlemen are vigorous and pleasing writers, and their respective papers will continue to enjoy the enviable reputation they have established.

Gentlemen—accept our best wishes for your success in your new situations.

Holly Springs, July 16, 1839.

WM. COO'WOOD Esq.

Sir:—

If you will consent to become a candidate for the Legislature, the Democracy of Marshall county will unite upon you. I have heard an expression from every part of the country highly favorable to the above assurance.—In hope therefore you will let your fellow-citizens hear from you on this subject.

A DEMOCRAT.

DIED.—Departed this life WILLIAM D. TUCKER, of Wyatt Miss, on the 12th of July. He left an amiable wife, after being married but a few months.

TO A BRIG-T PART! 'U A' STAR.

As to fair Juliet was Rosaline—  
As earthly lights to Venus' star divine—  
As to "a snowy dove" are dusky crows—  
As charnel weeds unto a full blown rose.  
So she—"Perfection"—above her fellows shows;  
Lovely and brilliant "as the light  
Of cloudless climes" where all is bright—  
Upon the heart, once seen, "Lucille" is traced  
In lines of beauty ne'er to be effaced—  
The angelic image, miniatur'd appears;  
Ere death's cold smile—crown'd with pearls and tears!  
Incomparable mold! whose eyes divine  
Set mid the stars with purer lustre'd shine—  
GRACE, BEAUTY, FEELING, HARMONY are thine  
And crown thee queen of hearts, sweet CAROLINE

For the Marshall Republican.

Mr. Editor: Seeing a few mornings since, a man who, by the dirt and filth upon his clothes, had evidently humbled himself in the dust of humility, before the shrine of Bacchus, I could not help dropping the reins of sympathy for the frailty of human nature, and by my reflections, was 41 and 48, as Representative of the plan of Holly Springs; to satisfy one Execution in favor of Andrew Allen, and the other in favor of Harris & Holland.—Sale within lawful hours.

L. McCOSKY, Shd.  
July 12, 1839.—10-31. p. fee—\$4.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF FOUR FAS to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Marshall county, I will sell for cash at the Court House in the town of Holly Springs on the third Monday in August next, all the right, title, and interest of Coleman Squires to the east half of Section 35. T. 3. R. 2. west to satisfy 2 executions in favor of Joseph Mosby & one in favor of Caruthers and Cain, and one in favor of Kyle, Elder & Co. Sale within lawful hours.

The Fairy People played beneath  
The dark embowering shade:  
And though QUEEN HAM commanded them  
To touch no leaf, no bough, nor stem;  
They often disobeyed.

With rosy laugh, and buoyant glee,  
They waved their wand and struck the tree,  
Though soon 'twould heal again—  
At length, however, its leaves did fade,  
The tree through root and branch decayed,  
Fell prostrate on the plain.

VI  
The voice of joy then ceased to flow,  
Next came the piteous sounds of woe;  
Then darkness closed around—  
The voice of joy, or woe, came not,  
Oblivion hovered o'er the spot,  
And silence reigned profound.

MORAL.  
Lethim who sips the glass, reflect,  
While he has health to save;  
A moderate dram may be the dirge  
Sung o'er a DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

WAXHAW.

Holly Springs, Miss.  
—Hamadryades and imaginary Nymphs supposed to exist, flourish, and die with certain trees—  
'Tis now generally believed that banks and bedbugs are drains upon every community used by them.

For the Republican.

### THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

In travelling through one of the southern states not long since, (says a friend,) I stopped at a village to see an old friend whom I had not seen for many years; we had been companions and playmates in youth and I had ever entertained for him the warmest friendship. On approaching the house, I saw him sitting at the door apparently absorbed in thought as he watched the last rays of the departing sun as it sank beneath the horizon in cloudless serenity and seemed to say "peace on earth and good will to all men." On a nearer approach I discovered my friend had undergone a great change. His visage was pale and wo begone. Notwithstanding the ravages disease had made upon his body, he was calm and resigned to his fate. After the first joys of meeting were over, he informed me that he had been afflicted for many years with a lingering complaint, that he had sought medical aid in vain. I am only waiting (said he) for the appointed time when this body shall be laid in the silent grave and my spirit shall be conveyed by angels to Abraham's bosom there to remain until the great resurrection morn when the soul and body will be reunited and admitted into the city of the living God. I asked him if he had no fears for the future after death, he replied, "No my friend, I have none, I know in whom I have trusted, and I know he is able and willing to keep that trust. I have been his disciple for the last twenty years and I hope I have been obedient to his commands in all things. I have as far as in me lay dealt justly and uprightly towards all men; I never turned a deaf ear to the cries of the poor and distressed. When he calls me to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death, I shall fear no evil there for he has promised to be with me; I rely on his promises with unshaken confidence and I know he will not fail; he is a great and efficient friend—his arm is too strong for all creation; he will do me no harm but much good. I have glorious anticipations of a happy resurrection and a bright immortality and a safe admittance into his everlasting kingdom there to dwell forever with the redeemed and sanctified of his God."

"But," said he taking me affectionately by the hand, "awful indeed it must be to him who dies without hope and without Christ. After death all is dark and dreadful; he has not one ray of hope to cheer him through ceaseless ages of an eternal night where the black clouds of everlasting despair sail awfully around and whose dismal thunders will so torment his ear that peace and joy never can come. Not so with the Christian, he views the grave as the end of all his trials. He knows that Jesus overcame death, hell and the grave, and that in due time he will call all his ransomed from every nation kindred and tongue into his father's kingdom, where no note of sorrow can ever come."

After parting with my friend I could not help exclaiming, "blessed are they that die in the Lord." I have since learned he was dead—he died as he lived a devoted Christian.

A. M.

A DESPERATE CONFLICT.—A correspondent of the Illinois Backwood-man, furnishes an account of a desperate encounter between a boy and a dog, which occurred in Calhoun county Illinois. The nearest dwelling was at a great distance and the lad had no alternative before him but death and victory.

As the dog rushed upon him, he struck at him with his knife, and at the second or third pass, wounded him severely.—This only rendered the dog still more furious, and he rushed upon the lad still more fiercely. By this time, the boy had become more cool, and the success he had met in aiming his blows gave him renewed courage. He now parried the attacks of the assailant with more skill, and at every onset inflicted a wound, which rendered him more desperate. Victory still seemed doubtful, for though the dog had received many severe wounds, he had also had lost much blood, and his strength was fast failing. He saw that his life depended on giving the dog a mortal wound, within a short time, for he felt that he could continue the fight but a few moments longer. He coolly waited a favorable opportunity, which happily occurred almost immediately; and, exerting his utmost power, struck desperately at the dog. The knife reached his heart, and, with a deadly howl, the dog fell at his feet and immediately expired.

The youth is considerably injured, but is in a fair way of recovery.

A single fact will illustrate the proportion of truth and falsehood in the statements of the Federal journals. The Richmond Whig of the 14th, stated that during the week preceding the last, FIFTY ONE postmasters were removed and in every case of removal a thorough-stitched partisan of the executive (Mr. V. B.) appointed. The Globe has taken the pains to examine the official records and the precise number of removals, for all causes, during the week alluded to by the Whig, was FIVE. As 5 is to 51, so is the proportion of truth and falsehood of Federal newspaper assertion.—[Albany Argus.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons are hereby notified, not to trade for a note executed by me, to James Esq for about four hundred and sixty-five dollars dated 12th December 1838, and due at the 25th December next. A consideration for which said note was given has failed, consequently I will not pay it, unless compelled by law.

THOMAS F. MOORE.  
July 20th, 1839.

SHERIFF SALE.  
BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed from the Hon. Circuit court of Marshall county I shall expose for sale at the Court house door of said county, on the 1st Monday of September next, Lots no 229 and 230 lie-vied on as the property of Edward Curtis to satisfy said executions. Sale within lawful hours.

LEVI McCOSKY Shd.  
July 20th, 1839.